



THE  
COURSE OF STUDY  
FOR  
CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY  
IN THE  
Wesleyan-Methodist Church  
IN CANADA.



---

TORONTO:  
PUBLISHED BY ANSON GREEN,  
AT THE CONFERENCE OFFICE.  
1844.

44090

~~~~~  
J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.

At the BROCKVILLE CONFERENCE of June, 1844,  
the following Resolution was passed :—

“*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Toronto District, the Superintendent of Toronto Station, and the Editor of the *Christian Guardian*, be a Committee to Revise the Course of Study.”

---

In accordance with the Resolution of the Conference, we have attempted only a revision of the present, and not the formation of a new, Course of Study. That revision embraces the following particulars :—1st, The expunging of questions thought not necessary. 2ndly, The altering of others, to make them more suitable. 3rdly, The insertion of questions introducing new topics, or more fully drawing out those topics already introduced. 4thly, The omission of some books in the number assigned for the Student to read, and the introduction of others. 5thly, The changing of subjects for the three last years, in order better to equalize the labour. It is hoped that the revised Course will be found suitable to the state and position of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada.

ANSON GREEN,  
HENRY WILKINSON,  
GEORGE F. PLAYTER.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,  
Toronto, October, 1844.

## ORDER OF STUDIES.

---

### FIRST YEAR.

1. THEOLOGY.
2. THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE.

### SECOND YEAR.

1. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.
2. GEOGRAPHY.

### THIRD YEAR.

1. HISTORY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
2. LOGIC.

### FOURTH YEAR.

1. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
2. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
3. RHETORIC.

---

FIRST YEAR.

---

Theology

AND THE

Philosophy of Language.

---

# B O O K S.

---

## I. THEOLOGY.

For an acquaintance with the various parts of Theology required, the following works are to be read by the Student :—

WESLEY's Sermons, Treatise on Original Sin, Plain Account of Christian Perfection, and Treatise on Baptism. His Notes on the New Testament should also be consulted.

FLETCHER's Five Checks to Antinomianism, and his Appeal.

WATSON's Theological Institutes.

ISAAC and MERRITT on Baptism.

PALEY's Evidences of Christianity, with his "Horæ Paulinæ."

## II. PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE.

On this subject, BLAIR's Lectures on Rhetoric, and MURRAY's English Grammar, are to be used.

[KIRKHAM or LENNIE, or any English Grammar of established reputation, may also be used. But the examination is founded on MURRAY.]

---

## QUESTIONS

### FOUNDED ON THE BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

---

\*.\* The Examiner may introduce other questions in addition, if he judge it necessary.

---

#### I. THEOLOGY.

1. What is Theology?
2. What is its end?
3. Where is it chiefly to be found?
4. What do you understand by the Scriptures?
5. How were they given?
6. Give the two grand divisions of them.
7. Who wrote the Pentateuch?
8. How was he made acquainted with the facts he records?
9. What first brought him into public notice?
10. Why were the children of Israel called Hebrews?
11. How long did they sojourn in Egypt?
12. By what means were they brought out?
13. What nations were driven from Canaan?
14. Wherefore?
15. Give a description of the Israelitish Church.
16. How were the Israelites governed after the death of Joshua?
17. And how after that?



18. By what various means did God reveal his will unto the Israelites?
19. What predictions are there in the Prophets respecting the Messiah?
20. How did Christ answer to these predictions?
21. In what year of the world did Christ come?
22. What was the object of his coming?
23. How did he accomplish it?
24. Describe the offices which he sustains.
25. By what means does he carry on his work?
26. What are the three sorts of Evidences of the divine authority of the Scriptures?
27. What is the difference between the external and internal evidence of their divine authority?
28. What are Paley's evidences of the truth of Christianity?
29. What objections does he refute, and how?
30. What is the argument of the 'Horæ Paulinæ'?
31. What are the principal Doctrines of the Scriptures?
32. Name the Attributes of God.
33. Distinguish between his natural and moral attributes.
34. How are they displayed?
35. Is the light of Nature sufficient to lead any one to a knowledge of the true God?
36. How came some of the Heathens to acknowledge Him?
37. Give the Scriptural account of the doctrine of the Trinity.
38. In what state was Man created?
39. What is meant by the image of God?
40. What privileges were connected with this state?

41. What is man's present state?
42. By what arguments do you prove this?
43. What have Wesley and Fletcher written on this subject?
44. Whence does Wesley derive his arguments to prove the hereditary depravity of man?
45. State Fletcher's arguments in his Appeal.
46. What is Repentance?
47. Whence arises its necessity?
48. What are the evidences of true repentance?
49. Show the nature and necessity of Regeneration.
50. What is the condition of Justification?
51. Define justifying Faith.
52. What do you mean by justification by faith?
53. Why is it necessary to be justified by faith?
54. What is the evidence of it? Its fruits?
55. Give the substance of Mr. Wesley's Sermon on this subject.
56. What does Mr. Fletcher say on justification by faith?
57. Give his definition of saving faith.
58. Quote some texts in point, both from the Old and New Testaments.
59. What are the controversies among Christians on this subject?
60. State the difference between a legal and an evangelical justification.
61. Explain the meaning of Sanctification or Holiness;—the radical meaning of these terms, and their meaning when applied to the experience of Christians.
62. Why is it necessary to be entirely sanctified before death?

63. Prove the doctrine of entire sanctification before death;—from Scripture, from Wesley, and from Fletcher.
64. What are the arguments brought against it?
65. When may a person believe himself thus sanctified?
66. What are its fruits?
67. Describe the difference between the fruits of the Spirit in a justified and in an entirely sanctified state.
68. What do you mean by the Witness of the Spirit?
69. How would you detect deception on this subject?
70. Does the Christian's satisfaction arise from the mere *belief* that he is in the favour of God, or from some other cause?
71. What cause is that?
72. Prove your doctrine from Scripture,—from experience and analogy.
73. Explain Redemption.
74. Is there any difference between this and Atonement? If so, state the difference.
75. Give the radical meaning of both terms.
76. Show how they were effected by Christ.
77. Prove your doctrine from Scripture, and from the authors you have read.
78. What are the unconditional benefits of the Atonement?
79. Its conditional benefits?
80. Prove the fact that Christ made an Atonement for all men.
81. Why then are not all saved?
82. What are the arguments for endless punishment?

83. How do you prove that the wicked are punished immediately after death, and the righteous immediately blessed?
84. In what consists the peculiar happiness of the saints after death?
85. How do you prove the Resurrection of the body?
86. What will take place after this?
87. Who will be the Judge?
88. How is he qualified for this office?
89. Prove the Divinity of Christ.
90. Why is his Divinity essential to Christianity?
91. On what principle will he pronounce sentence?
92. How does this agree with salvation by grace?
93. What are the points of difference between us and the Calvinists?
94. Whence originated this controversy?
95. What was the origin of this controversy in the 18th century?
96. What were the principal points of debate between Mr. Fletcher and his opponents?
97. What are the points of difference between us and the Unitarians?
98. The Universalists?
99. The Roman Catholics?
100. The Quakers?
101. What are the distinguishing characteristics of Christianity, when compared with other systems of religion?
102. Wherein does Christianity differ from the religion of nature, or Deism?
103. What is Atheism?
104. What are the arguments used in favour of it? How are they refuted?

105. What are the Sacraments of Christianity?
106. Who are the suitable subjects of Baptism?  
Prove it.
107. What is the Scriptural mode? Prove it.
108. What is essential to constitute a valid baptism?
109. When was Christian Baptism established?
110. What are its uses?
111. On what does it depend for its authority?
112. Who are the suitable recipients of the Lord's  
Supper?
113. When was it instituted?
114. What are its uses?
115. Why is it the duty of all Christians to partake  
of it?
116. Whence does Christianity derive its charac-  
teristic peculiarity?
117. Who among the heathens believed in the im-  
mortality of the soul?
118. Prove the immortality of the soul from the  
Scriptures.
119. What reasons are there independent of the  
Scriptures for the soul's immortality?
120. What is the final cause of all the dispensations  
of God?
121. How ought men to worship God?
122. What is meant by the Providence of God?
123. Prove that all things come under its notice and  
control.
124. Reconcile this with free agency.
125. In what does free agency consist?
126. Reconcile free agency with salvation by grace.
127. Why has Divine Revelation not been more  
generally known?

128. What are the prominent reasons why sinners do not embrace the gospel?
  129. State in few words the whole duty of man.
  130. Prove the moral law to be binding on Christians.
  131. What law was abrogated by the Gospel?
  132. What is a Parable?
  133. Why did Christ speak in parables?
  134. Do you discover any peculiarity of style in the Holy Scriptures?
  135. Reconcile St. Paul and St. James on the subject of justification by faith.
  136. It is objected by some that we have no other account of the miracles recorded in Scripture than what is contained in the Scriptures themselves—if so, how are these reputed miracles a proof that the Scriptures are of God?
- 

## II. THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE.

1. What is Language?
2. Give the etymology of the word.
3. What is meant by articulate sounds?
4. What by inarticulate?
5. Do you suppose there is any natural connexion between the ideas of the mind and the sounds of words?
6. Give some of the theories concerning the origin of language.
7. Did language exist perfect at first? Why?

8. By what method could men have communicated their emotions had they not known the use of words?
9. In giving names to things, do you think there was any agreement between the things named and the sound of the words? Why?
10. To what class of words, then, must names have primarily belonged?
11. When words were few, by what means was their scarcity remedied?
12. What is Prosody?
13. In what particulars did the ancients differ from the moderns in the mode of pronunciation?
14. What contributed to do away or change this ancient and expressive way of speaking?
15. What peculiarity distinguished the style of the ancients?
16. In what books extant is this style most prevalent?
17. What contributed to change this style?
18. What do you observe respecting the primitive order and arrangement of sentences?
19. What is the most natural order of a sentence?
20. What difference do you discover between the ancients and the moderns in the arrangement of sentences?
21. What are the other modes of communicating with each other besides speaking?
22. What is the difference between written and spoken language?
23. How many sorts of written characters are there?
24. Which is the most ancient mode of writing?
25. Which succeeded to that mode?
26. Who invented this mode?

27. What method next obtained?
28. Do you find any remains of this method?
29. State the origin of this method.
30. From whence did we derive our Arithmetical Figures?
31. State the origin of Alphabetical Writing.
32. What is the Grammar of a language?
33. Is this natural or artificial?
34. What is the first thing to be considered in language?
35. Into how many parts of speech is language divided?
36. What are these parts of speech called?
37. Which do you consider the most essential part?
38. Distinguish between the genera and species of substantives.
39. How are they otherwise distinguished?
40. What is the use of an *article*?
41. Give some examples of the different powers of the articles, *a* and *the*.
42. How are *nouns* declined?
43. How many cases are there in English? How distinguished?
44. Give an example of each.
45. How many genders are there? What are they?
46. What do you understand by gender?
47. How then can there be a neuter gender?
48. Have we any substitutes for nouns? What are they?
49. Of what use are *pronouns*?
50. Are they subject to the same modifications as nouns?
51. How many things belong to pronouns?



52. How many persons are there ?
53. What is the difference between a personal, relative, and demonstrative pronoun ? Illustrate by some examples.
54. What is an *adjective* ?
55. To what word in the sentence does it belong ?
56. To which are these the nearest related, to verbs or substantives ?
57. How many degrees of comparison are there to adjectives ?
58. What is the most complex part of speech ?
59. What is a *verb* ?
60. Why so called ?
61. How many kinds are there ?
62. Give an example of each.
63. Are you satisfied with this division ?
64. What belong to verbs ? How many numbers are there ?
65. How many tenses ? Give an example of each.
66. How many moods ? Give an example of each.
67. What are these variations called ? Why so called ?
68. What is the difference between a regular and irregular verb ?
69. What is an *adverb* ? Why so called ?
70. How many kinds are there ?
71. What is the use of *prepositions* ?
72. What are *conjunctions* ? And their use ?
73. How many sorts are there ?
74. What are *interjections* ? What their use ?
75. Give some examples of the derivation of words.
76. What is this process in the knowledge of grammar called ?

77.  
78.  
79.  
  
80.  
  
81.  
82.  
83.  
84.  
85.  
86.  
87.  
88.  
89.  
90.  
  
91.  
  
92.  
93.  
94.  
95.  
96.  
97.  
98.  
99.  
100.  
101.  
102.  
103.  
104.

77. Of what use is a knowledge of Etymology?
78. From whence is the English Language derived?
79. To what causes is owing the apparent irregularity of our language?
80. Do you perceive any advantages arising from the manner in which our language has been constructed?
81. In what does its peculiarity consist?
82. What is Syntax?
83. What is a sentence? Give an example.
84. State the first rule in syntax.
85. Does this rule apply universally?
86. The second rule? Illustrate it.
87. Illustrate the third.
88. The fourth.
89. The fifth.
90. How does the sentence, *you are a righteous man*, agree with this rule?
91. Do you observe anything particular in the use of the pronoun *it* under this rule?
92. Illustrate rule sixth.
93. The seventh.
94. The eighth.
95. The ninth.
96. The tenth.
97. The eleventh.
98. The twelfth.
99. The thirteenth.
100. The fourteenth.
101. The fifteenth.
102. The sixteenth.
103. The seventeenth.
104. The eighteenth.

105. The nineteenth.
106. The twentieth.
107. The twenty-first.
108. The twenty-second.
109. Parse a few lines out of Milton, and a few verses of a Psalm.
110. What is verbal criticism ?
111. What is necessary to qualify a man for this sort of criticism ?
112. Of what use is this in theology ?
113. Is a critical knowledge of grammar essential to a critical knowledge of Scripture ?
114. Which is the safest rule to depend on, in ascertaining the general sense of Scripture,—verbal criticism, or the analogy of faith ?
115. How may a Minister of Jesus Christ best apply this sort of knowledge in the defence and illustration of Scripture truth ?

and a few

n for this

essential

in ascer-  
—verbal

best apply  
and illus-

---

SECOND YEAR.

---

Ecclesiastical History

AND

Geography.

---

# BOOKS.

## I. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

For an acquaintance with the history of the Church, the following works are to be perused by the Student :—

- MOSHEIM's Ecclesiastical History.
- D'AUBIGNE's History of the Reformation.
- NEAL's History of the Puritans.
- MOORE's Life of Wesley.
- DREW's Life of Dr. Coke.
- BANG's History of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- POWELL on Apostolical Succession.\*

## II. GEOGRAPHY.

The questions are not founded on any particular Geography, or books of Travels and Voyages ; and therefore the Student may make his own selection.

\* The Student may read the following works, which will further enlarge his acquaintance both with Church History and Theology :—

The Works of James Arminius, D.D., translated by James Nichols, London. In the copious notes, the full history of the Synod of Dort is given.

Milner's History of the Church of Christ. It supplies much of what is omitted by Mosheim, who also gives much of what is omitted by Milner. The latter professes to give only the history of genuine piety. But for the Calvinism interspersed, the work might be unqualifiedly recommended.

Fuller's Church History of Britain, from the birth of Christ to the year 1648.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

---

## QUESTIONS.

---

### I. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

1. What is meant by Ecclesiastical History?
2. What was the civil state of the world when Christ came?
3. What was the name and nature of the civil government?
4. What was the religious state of the Jews?
5. Of the Gentiles?
6. What were their gods?
7. What sort of worship was paid to them?
8. What influence had this on public morals?
9. What system of philosophy prevailed at this time?
10. How were the Jews governed?
11. Under whose government did Christ suffer and die?
12. What were the most distinguished sects among the Jews at that time?
13. Distinguish the peculiar opinions of each.
14. In what particulars did the doctrines of Christ oppose theirs?

13. How many did Christ choose to aid him in the ministry, and what were they called?
16. Why that number, and why so called?
17. What success did they meet with?
18. What were the reasons assigned by the friends and what by the enemies for Christ's death?
19. In what year of the world did that happen?
20. What success had the gospel after this event?
21. By what means were the Apostles enabled to preach with such success?
22. Where was the first Christian Church founded?
23. How was it instituted?
24. Were there Churches established in other places about this time?
25. Did they suffer persecution?
26. Was there any particular displeasure of God manifested towards the Jews for their conduct towards Christ and his followers?
27. Describe their sufferings, and name the principal human instruments of them.
28. At what time did this happen? How long after the death of Christ?
29. By whom were other particular persecutions against the Christians in this century?
30. What were the causes of them?
31. What forms of punishment were devised?
32. How many suffered martyrdom?
33. What influence had this on mankind in respect to Christianity?
34. What peculiar tenets of philosophy were prevalent about this time?
35. What was the general state of learning?
36. Were there any learned ministers of the Church?

37.

38.

39.

40.

41.

42.

43.

44.

45.

46.

47.

48.

49.

50.

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

37. How was the ministry supported?
38. What was the nature of the episcopal office at that time?
39. What efforts were made to enlarge the episcopal jurisdiction?
40. Who were the writers in the Church? And what did they write?
41. What were the spurious writings?
42. Do you find any nominal distinction between the new and older converts to the Christian faith?
43. Why this distinction?
44. Did the Church pay particular attention to youth?
45. Give a brief outline of the rites and ceremonies of the Church at this time.
46. What were the principal heresies broached during this century?
47. From whence came Gnosticism?
48. What influence had these heresies on Christianity?
49. What progress did Christianity make at the commencement of the second century?
50. Do you find any miraculous interpositions in behalf of the Christians about this time?
51. What were the first symptoms of departure from primitive simplicity and purity?
52. Describe their causes.
53. At what time did the first councils in the Church take place?
54. What effects did they produce?
55. Name the most famous councils and synods of the Church to the present day, and the time and place of holding.



56. Who were the controversial writers in the second century?
57. What reasons were assigned for the multiplication of ceremonies in the Church?
58. What was the origin of the Ebionites, and what their doctrine?
59. Name the twelve Fathers of the first three centuries.
60. Name the Greek and Latin Fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries.
61. Mention the principal works of the Fathers extant.
62. Who was the first Christian emperor?
63. State the circumstances of his conversion.
64. What influence had this on pure religion?
65. What was its state under the reign of his immediate successors?
66. Who arose about this time in defence of the orthodox doctrine?
67. What were his character and fate?
68. When and where did Mohammed arise?
69. What were his peculiar opinions?
70. In what year was the Hegira? *16 July 622*
71. What countries are now Mohammedan?
72. When was the Pope declared supreme head of the Church?
73. Was this event preceded by any convulsion in the Church?
74. What were the two principal divisions of the Church called?
75. State the points of difference between them.
76. What reasons influenced the Eastern Church in differing from the Western in holding Easter?

77. What was the general state of learning, morals, and religion, about this time?
78. Give a general statement of the character of the clergy.
79. After this what gave the first shock to the unity of the Latin Church?
80. What was the state of learning and religion at this time?
81. By whom, and when did the Reformation commence, and where?
82. Were there any attempts to reform the Romish Church previous to this event?
83. When did this happen, and by whom?
84. Give the origin and history of the Waldenses.
85. When and where arose Wickliffe?
86. In what respects did he oppose the priesthood?
87. State some of the remarkable incidents of the Reformation, with the instruments of carrying it forward in Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, England, Scotland.
88. What were the principal points of controversy between the Reformers and the Romanists?
89. Why were the Reformers called Protestants?
90. What were the points of difference among the Protestants?
91. State the two grand divisions of the Protestant world.
92. What was their conduct towards each other?
93. Give an account of the two leading champions of this division.
94. What princes reigned in Europe at this time?
95. Who favoured the Reformation, and who opposed it?

96. Give a description of the general state of religion at this time, and of the sufferings of the Protestants.
97. Who was Arminius?
98. In what respects did his tenets differ from those of Calvin?
99. What were the decisions of the Synod of Dort?
100. Give the rise and early history of the Puritans.
101. What took place at the Assembly of Divines in Westminster?
102. Mention the principal mystic writers and their works.
103. Give an account of the several sects in England and Scotland about this time.
104. Who emigrated to America? when, and under what king's reign?
105. Who were the most eminent characters in the Church during the 17th century?
106. Give the history and missions of the Moravian Brethren.
107. Who made a remarkable innovation in the established order of the Church at the commencement of this century?
108. State their peculiar doctrines, and their treatment.
109. Do you find any extraordinary characters in the Church at the beginning of the 18th century?
110. Did they introduce any new doctrine?
111. By what names and peculiarities were they distinguished?
112. Give an account of the progress of the work.
113. What were the principal points of controversy between them and their adversaries?

114. By whom was the controversy chiefly conducted?
115. By whom, and when was Methodism introduced into Ireland, Scotland, East and West Indies, America?
116. Who were the first regular itinerants in America?
117. What was the general state of religion in the Provinces?
118. When were the Methodist societies erected into a church in America?
119. State the circumstances of that event.
120. What form of government was adopted?
121. Distinguish between the vital principles and the circumstantialia of Methodism.
122. When was Methodism introduced into Canada, and by whom?
123. Who were the first regular Missionaries in Upper and Lower Canada?
124. When and where was the Canada Conference organized?
125. When were the Methodists in Canada acknowledged an independent Church?
126. Give the history of that event.
127. What were the numbers of ministers and members at that time?
128. Wherein consists the peculiarity of our Church government?
129. What are the principal forms of Church Government?
130. Assign the arguments used in favour of each.
131. Give the arguments showing that Presbyters and Bishops are one order.

132. What is meant by the phrase 'Apostolical Succession,' as used by some Episcopalians?
133. How do you confute the error, or 'fable,' as Wesley calls it?
134. What is the true succession from the Apostles?
135. At what time, and by whom, was the doctrine of the divine right of the Bishops introduced into the Protestant Church?
136. What are the principal uses of Church History?
137. Name the principal ancient and modern Church historians.
138. Trace the history of Missionary operations during the last century.
139. Give a general view of the present state of Christianity throughout the world.
140. What proportion of it is Christian, and what are the other parts called, and where are they situated?
141. What are the principal means now using for the general diffusion of Christianity?
142. What effect should this have on your affections and conduct?
143. How should you treat other denominations of Christians?
144. What sects are there whom you consider to be orthodox?
145. What do you consider the most efficient means to promote vital Christianity in the world?

## II. GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give the etymology of this word.
2. Of what does Geography treat?
3. What is Geology?
4. In what does it differ from Geography?
5. What is the shape of the earth? How far from the sun?
6. What are the principal and secondary planets?
7. What system do they form?
8. What is a constellation?
9. What are the principal constellations?
10. What revolutions does the earth perform?
11. In what places are the planets alluded to in Scripture?
12. What influence does the sun have on the solar system?
13. By what law is this system governed?
14. What is the zodiac, and what the signs?
15. What is meant by climate?
16. What are the natural divisions of the earth?
17. What portion of it is covered with water?
18. How are the waters divided?
19. What continents are there?
20. Describe the name, extent, and situation of each.
21. Mention the principal clusters of islands, and their situations, in the different seas.
22. Describe the origin, cause, and course of the Atlantic gulf-stream.

23. How is the eastern continent divided?
24. Name the principal kingdoms of *Asia*, the number of their inhabitants, and principal cities.
25. What are the languages and religions of *Asia*?
26. What are the principal rivers and mountains of *Asia*?
27. What travellers have described the Oriental countries?
28. How is the land of *Palestine* situated?
29. What are its extent and boundaries?
30. How were the tribes of *Israel* situated with regard to each other?
31. How was the land divided in the time of our Saviour?
32. What is the situation and extent of *Africa*?
33. What travellers have explored the African continent the last century?
34. What its government, language, religion, and number of inhabitants?
35. Its rivers and mountains, soil and productions?
36. What are the principal deserts in the earth?
37. What Christian Missionary stations are there in *Africa*?
38. Where are the sources of the *Nile* and *Niger*, and by whom and when discovered?
39. What European first doubled the *Cape of Good Hope*, and when?
40. How much of the interior is unknown?
41. What are the existing antiquities of *Egypt*, and where are they to be found?
42. What European nations have made settlements in *Africa*?
43. How arose the slave trade, and where?

44. Into how many separate governments is *Europe* divided, and what are they called?
45. How is *Russia* bounded?
46. What the nature of its government? Number of inhabitants? Language and religion? Principal cities? Mountains, rivers, and seas?
47. What part of *Asia* is included in the *Russian* empire?
48. Where is *Turkey* situated?
49. Describe its government, language, and religion.
50. What part of *Asia* is included in the *Turkish* kingdom?
51. Where was ancient *Greece* situated?
52. What were its ancient divisions?
53. Describe the present state of *Greece* in regard to civil, literary, and religious affairs.
54. How is *Germany* situated, with respect to the rest of *Europe*?
55. What countries does it include?
56. Describe their government, religion, literature, language, and population.
57. Give a brief view of the states of *Italy*, in respect to their position, government, language, literature, and religion.
58. What is the present state of *Poland*?
59. What is the situation, extent, and population of *France*?
60. What its government, religion, language, principal cities, rivers, and colonies?
61. What divides it from *Italy*? From *Spain*?
62. Describe the extent, government, population, and religion of *Prussia*.



63. What republic is on the continent of Europe, and where is it situated?
64. What is the state of literature and religion in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal?
65. What is the situation, extent, and population of England?
66. Its principal civil divisions?
67. Its principal cities, rivers, and mountains?
68. Its government, commerce, manufactures, literature, and religion?
69. What are its colonies in Europe?
70. What in Africa, and in the adjacent seas?
71. What in Asia?
72. When was *America* discovered, and by whom?
73. How came Great Britain by its Indian empire, and what is its present civil and religious state?
74. What are the two grand divisions of America?
75. How are the United States bounded?
76. What are their civil divisions?
77. Their government, state of learning and religion, and number of inhabitants?
78. Principal cities, mountains, rivers, and lakes?
79. What divides North from South America?
80. How is South America bounded?
81. Describe its governments, religion, literature, and principal rivers and mountains.
82. What is a cape? What are the two principal capes called, and in what degrees of latitude are they?
83. What do you understand by latitude?
84. How many degrees are there on the globe?
85. Where are they reckoned from?

86.

87.

88.

89.

90.

91.

92.

93.

94.

95.

96.

97.

98.

99.

100.

101.

102.

103.

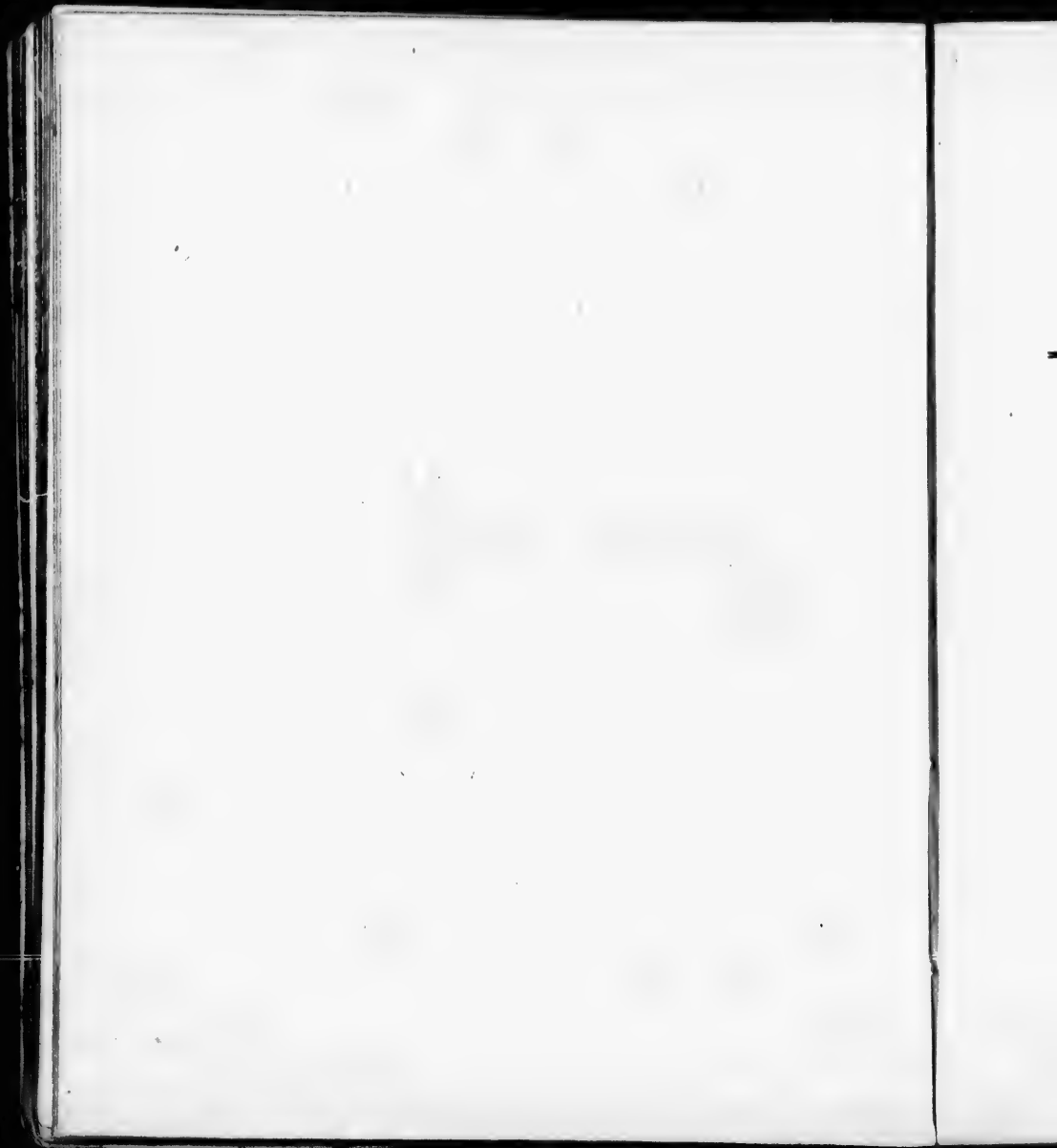
86. When it is 12 o'clock, A.M., in London, what o'clock is it at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Red River?
87. What is longitude? And where is this reckoned from?
88. Is a degree of longitude the same at the poles as at the equator? What makes the difference?
89. What is a zone? How many? What called?
90. What countries are comprehended within the torrid zone? Temperate? Frigid?
91. What are the north and south points of the earth's axis called, and how far are they apart?
92. What is meant by the orbit of a planet?
93. What is meant by a planet's axis being inclined to its orbit?
94. What is meant by the ecliptic?
95. What is a circle on the earth? How many are there, and what are they called?
96. What British colonies are in Australia?
97. What are the names of the British West India Islands?
98. What are the British provinces of America?
99. How are they situated in respect to each other?
100. Who discovered Canada, and when?
101. How long was it in the hands of the French, and how came it into the possession of the British?
102. Give a sketch of its political and religious history to the present time.
103. Show its boundaries, climate, extent, rivers, mountains, cataracts, population, civil divisions.

104. Give the dimensions and situation of the five fresh water seas of Canada.
105. Name the present Indian tribes of this continent.
106. What is the number, and civil and religious condition of each?
107. What tribes have Christian missionaries among them?
108. What countries on the globe have volcanoes?
109. What countries are subject to earthquakes?
110. What are the advantages and disadvantages of colonies to a country?
111. What is a hemisphere? How many? What called?
112. How many oceans are there? What called?
113. What separates America from Europe, and what from Asia?
114. What proportion of America is civilized?
115. Describe the government, religion, and number of inhabitants, of Texas, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, and the other independent countries of America.
116. Name the principal ancient and modern geographers.
117. Mention the principal circumnavigators.
118. What attempts have been made to make the north-west passage? by whom and when?
119. How far south have ships sailed?
120. How many sorts of civil governments are there?
121. What was the first? Give its origin and progress.
122. What is the end of civil government?

123. Why have the people a right to reform a government when it becomes corrupt?
  124. How should a minister conduct himself in relation to civil and political affairs?
  125. What are the principal uses of Geography to a minister of the Lord Jesus?
- 

A written Sermon, enlarged Plan of a Sermon, or doctrinal Essay, is now expected from each Preacher on trial; but the subject is left to his own choice.\*

\* The late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has adopted this rule.



---

THIRD YEAR.

---

History, Ancient and Modern,

AND

Logic.

---

# B O O K S.

---

## I. HISTORY.

JOSEPHUS's Antiquities and Wars of the Jews.

PRIDEAUX's Connexion of the Old and New Testaments.

ROLLIN's Ancient History.

PLUTARCH's Lives.

GOLDSMITH's History of Rome.

GIBBON's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.\*

HUME and SMOLLETT's History of England, with the continuation by MILLER.

ROBERTSON's Charles V., Scotland, and America.

## II. LOGIC.

WATTS's, DUNCAN's, or HEDGE's.

\* Infidel sentiments in this work are numerous. The student therefore should be on his guard while perusing it.

---

## QUESTIONS.

---

### I. HISTORY.

#### 1. *Ancient.*

1. What do you understand by Sacred History?  
and what by Civil?
2. State when the one ends and the other begins.
3. Give the origin of the human race.
4. When did that event happen?
5. Which is the oldest History extant?
6. In what age of the world, and under whose  
government, did Josephus live?
7. Through how many centuries does his history  
continue?
8. In what age of the world did the Flood happen?
9. What evidence is there in the present state of  
the world of that event?
10. How many generations were there from Adam  
to Noah?
11. Give the origin of alphabetical writing.
12. Give a Brief outline of the peopling of the  
world, and the dispersions of the human family  
after the death of Noah.
13. What is meant by Mythology?



14. How does it differ from History ?
15. By whom and when was *Egypt* founded ?
16. Describe some of its remarkable curiosities.
17. Through what countries, and what distance does the Nile flow ?
18. How was Egypt divided, and how governed ?
19. Describe the religion of the Egyptians.
20. What arts and sciences were cultivated in ancient Egypt ?
21. What dynasty reigned when Joseph rose to power ?
22. How long was Egypt a Persian province ?
23. When commenced the Macedonian rule, and how long did it continue ?
24. When did Egypt become a Roman province ?
25. Into what classes were the Egyptians divided ?
26. When commenced the Mohammedan conquest ?
27. What dynasty reigned in Egypt at the time of the early Crusaders ?
28. What are the peculiar qualities of Egyptian architecture ?
29. State the origin, religion, and government of *Carthage*.
30. What gave rise to the first Punic war, and how long did it continue ?
31. What caused the second ? how long did it last ? what battles did Hannibal fight ?
32. What caused the third Punic war, and how long did it last ?
33. Describe the siege and overthrow of Carthage.
34. By whom and when was the *Assyrian* empire founded ?
35. What was its capital ?

36.  
37.  
38.  
39.  
40.  
41.  
42.  
43.  
44.  
45.  
46.  
47.  
48.  
49.  
50.  
51.  
52.  
53.  
54.  
55.  
56.  
57.

36. Do the Scriptures and profane authors ascribe its foundation to the same person?
37. Describe the situation, dimensions, and strength of Babylon and Nineveh.
38. Who began, and who completed the latter city?
39. What curiosities were in the former?
40. What prophet of Israel was cotemporary with Sardanapalus, the Assyrian king?
41. Who conquered Babylon?
42. State the circumstances of that event, from Scripture and profane history.
43. In what year of the world did this happen?
44. What was the political condition of the Jews at this time?
45. How was their interest affected by the taking of Babylon?
46. What bearing on the truth of Scripture has this event?
47. In what books are those prophecies found?
48. How do you prove that they were not written after the event?
49. In what year of the world was the *Persian* empire founded?
50. Where is its founder spoken of in Scripture?
51. How long before he was born?
52. Who was the first monarch of the Medes?
53. How did he obtain that honour?
54. How long did Cyrus reign?
55. Who among the Jews rose to credit and power under him?
56. What sort of a religion prevailed in this empire?
57. What reformation in religion took place about this time in the Persian empire?

58. By whom, and what was his doctrine?
59. How long did this empire last?
60. What led to its destruction?
61. Give the origin of the states of *Greece*.
62. Give the account and date of the expedition of the Argonauts.
63. How arose the Trojan war, and when did it close?
64. Give the account and date of the Ionic migration.
65. When flourished Theseus and Lycurgus?
66. Name the remarkable exploits attributed to Theseus.
67. When occurred the first war of the Athenians with Sparta, and what was the cause of it?
68. Into how many states was Greece divided?
69. What states established colonies? Where?
70. What form of civil government prevailed among them?
71. In what particulars did Athens and Sparta differ, and in what agree?
72. What illustrious men arose among them?
73. Who were the Seven Wise Men of Greece?
74. Who was the greatest man among them in your opinion? Why?
75. When and where was Herodotus born, and what did he write?
76. What was the first cause of the Persian war?
77. Give the dates and particulars of the battles of Marathon, Artemisium, Salamis, and Plataea.
78. Who stayed the Persian army at Thermopylae?
79. What brought on the Peloponnesian war?
80. How long did it last, and what effect had it on Athens?

81.

82.

83.

84.

85.

86.

87.

88.

89.

90.

91.

92.

93.

94.

95.

96.

97.

98.

99.

100.

101.

81. Who conducted the Athenian expedition to Sicily, and how did it terminate?
82. Describe the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, and the cause of it.
83. How arose the Sacred War, and how long did it last?
84. Name the independent Grecian states.
85. Name the great architects, painters, sculptors, and musicians, of Greece.
86. What specimens of ancient Grecian architecture exist?
87. What are the Grecian orders, and in what do they differ from each other?
88. Name the great captains, poets, orators, historians, and statesmen.
89. What great moralist and philosopher arose at Athens in the reign of Artaxerxes?
90. Give a short account of him and his doctrine, and of his end.
91. How long did the Grecian states maintain their liberties?
92. What King reigned in Macedon in the time of Demosthenes?
93. Give a short history of him.
94. What king arose next, and when?
95. From whom did he derive his precepts?
96. How many nations did he finally conquer?
97. What became of his empire after his death?
98. Give the geographical boundaries of each kingdom.
99. Name the generals who shared the empire?
100. When was Greece overrun by the Goths?
101. When did the Turks obtain possession of it?

102. What Greeks does Plutarch write the lives of? and what Romans?
103. Who founded the library of Alexandria, and who destroyed it?
104. When, and by whom, were the Hebrew Scriptures translated into Greek?
105. When and by whom was *Rome* founded?
106. What was the form of its first government?
107. How long did the monarchy last, and who were the kings?
108. What sort of a government succeeded to that?
109. Describe the other forms of government until the establishment of the Imperial.
110. How long did the Commonwealth last?
111. Who formed the first Triumvirate? and who the second?
112. What was the nature of the Agrarian Laws?
113. In whose reign was Jesus Christ born?
114. In whose reign, and in what year, was he crucified?
115. How, and by whom, was Judea governed at that time?
116. Mention some of the prominent characteristics of Caligula, the successor of Tiberius.
117. Under whose reign, and by what General, was Jerusalem taken?
118. Describe some of the most prominent circumstances of that event.
119. In what way does this confirm the truth of Scripture?
120. What are the five causes assigned by Gibbon for the growth of Christianity?
21. Who were the four good emperors?

122. V  
t  
123. V  
124. D  
J  
125. V  
R  
126. V  
f  
127. V  
128. M  
c  
129. V  
130. V  
131. R  
f  
132. V  
133. R  
v  
134. V  
R  
135. V  
a  
136. C  
c  
137. A  
R  
138. V  
o

122. What emperors reigned in the first century of the Christian era?
  123. Who is the second? third? fourth?
  124. Do you find any thing remarkable among the Jews during the reign of Trajan?
  125. What were the causes of the decline of the Roman empire?
  126. What was the general state of learning in the fourth century?
  127. Who was the first Christian emperor?
  128. Narrate his conversion, and the manner of his coming to the throne.
  129. What alterations did he make in the empire?
  130. What was his general character?
  131. How did his arrangements facilitate the downfall of the empire?
  132. What finally overthrew the empire?
  133. In what year of the building of Rome, of the world, and of the Christian era, did this happen?
  134. When did the Eastern Empire begin, and how long did it continue?
  135. What influence had these things on Christianity?
  136. Give a description of the religion of the ancient Romans.
  137. And of some of their greatest historians, generals, philosophers, and poets.
  138. What are the particular uses of a knowledge of ancient history to a minister of the Gospel?
-

2. *Modern.*

1. What kingdoms arose out of the ruins of the Roman empire ?
2. What forms of government did they assume ?
3. Describe their positive and relative situations.
4. Who were the ancient Gauls ?
5. What were the ancient Britons called ?
6. What was their language ? ancient manners customs, and religion ?
7. Who made the first conquest of England after the Roman authority declined ?
8. What was the kingdom then called ?
9. When, and by whom was Christianity introduced into England ?
10. By whom were the enemies of the kingdom repelled ? What was his character and history ?
11. Who made the next conquest in England ?
12. Give a short history of this prince.
13. Do you find any remarkable revolution in men's minds about this time ?
14. Give a short history of these religious movements.
15. Do you find any thing remarkable in the reign of Henry II ?
16. What was the general state of Christianity under the reign of his two successors, Richard and John ?
17. How came the English by their *Magna Charta* ? What are its provisions ?
18. Describe some of the events of Edward I.
19. What opposition did he meet with in Scotland ?

20. U  
li  
21. V  
t  
22. H  
c  
23. B  
d  
24. V  
t  
25. V  
a  
26. C  
27. H  
v  
28. S  
r  
c  
29. V  
h  
30. I  
31.  
32. C  
33.  
34.  
35.  
36.  
37.

20. Under whose reign, and at what time, did Wickliffe arise?
21. What were his followers called, and what was their fate?
22. How were the neighbouring kingdoms on the continent affected by the affairs of England?
23. By what means did the French retrieve their declining affairs?
24. What remarkable factions arose in England at the commencement of the 15th century?
25. What was the general state of morals, religion, and civil liberty, during this century?
26. Give the general character of the clergy.
27. How were the two leading factions of England united in one interest?
28. State some of the most remarkable events in the reign of Henry VIII, together with the general character of that prince.
29. What particular art facilitated the progress of learning and information about this time?
30. In what state was religion, and particularly the convents, about this time?
31. What followed the death of Henry VIII?
32. Give the political and religious state of the other kingdoms of Europe.
33. State some of the events of Mary's reign.
34. What principal personages suffered on account of religion?
35. Describe some of the principal events of the reign of Elizabeth.
36. What was the state of learning and religion?
37. At what time, and by whom, was America discovered?



38. State some of the leading circumstances and consequences of that event.
39. Who succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England?
40. State some of the prominent features of his reign, both as respects civil and religious affairs.
41. What took place under the reign of his successor?
42. What sort of government followed his?
43. What was its success, and how long did it last?
44. What was the state of religion, literature, and civil liberty, about this time?
45. How, and by whom, was the king restored?
46. When, and by whom, was the revolution effected in England?
47. Give a brief account of the successors of King William, until the American Revolution.
48. Give a short history of the settlements in South and North America?
49. What principally contributed to the first settlements of North America?
50. Give an analogous view of the time when, and the people by whom, the several Provinces were first settled.
51. What was the form of their governments?
52. What was their conduct towards the natives?
53. What was the conduct of the Spaniards towards the natives in South America and Mexico?
54. Who first established settlements in Canada and Nova Scotia?
55. What was the political state of the country previously to the Revolution?
56. What was the general state of religion?

57. I  
58. V  
59. V  
60. I  
61. V  
62. I  
63. V  
64. V  
65. V  
66. V  
67. V  
68. I  
69. V  
70. V  
71. V  
72. V  
73. C  
74. V  
75. C

57. Did they suffer any wars? Give a brief history of them, and their effect on the provinces.
58. When did the American Revolution commence?
59. What led to that event?
60. How long did the war last?
61. What accession of dominions did the British nation have during the reign of George III?
62. Narrate the rise, wars, and end of Buonaparte.
63. What were the remote, and what the immediate, causes of the French Revolution?
64. What conspiracy took place in London on the accession of George IV?
65. What powers were engaged in the battle of Navarino?
66. What object was gained by the victory of the United Powers?
67. What was William IV, prior to his ascending the throne?
68. How and when was the Reform Bill passed?
69. What are its leading provisions?
70. What caused the French Revolution of 1830?
71. When did the affairs of Canada first come prominently before the Imperial Parliament?
72. What course was determined on?
73. Give a summary of Canadian history since the conquest, with the names of the governors of Upper and Lower Canada.
74. What has opened China to the English nation?
75. Of what use is this sort of study to a minister of Christ?

## II. LOGIC.

1. What is a proposition?
2. What the subject of a proposition?
3. What the predicate?
4. What the copula?
5. Illustrate this by an example?
6. How differs a negative from an affirmative proposition?
7. May a proposition be expressed by a single word?
8. Give examples of these two last.
9. What is a universal proposition?
10. What a particular?
11. Can a particular genus be the subject of a universal proposition?
12. How do you distinguish between universal and particular propositions?
13. Into how many sorts may propositions be divided, and what are they called?
14. What is the difference between absolute and conditional propositions?
15. Of what use is this distinction?
16. What are compound propositions?
17. Illustrate them by an example.
18. What is a self-evident proposition?
19. What a demonstrable one?
20. On what does the latter rest?
21. What is a definition?
22. Of what use are definitions?

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39.

40.

41.

42.

43.

44.

45.

46.

47.

48.

23. State the difference between a speculative and a practical proposition.
24. Between axioms and postulates.
25. Distinguish between theorems and problems.
26. What are corollaries?
27. What scolia?
28. Do you discover any uses in this method?
29. What are self-evident propositions?
30. How do we discover remote relations?
31. What is this manner of coming at truth called?
32. Why is it so called?
33. How many propositions does each act of the judgment include?
34. What are these propositions called?
35. Give an illustration of this manner of reasoning.
36. What do logicians call these propositions?
37. How do you define the act of reasoning?
38. What is essential in respect to the major term, to make the reasoning conclusive?
39. What is the highest exercise of reasoning?
40. What is the foundation of all science?
41. What is the object to be aimed at in reasoning?
42. By what steps do we arrive at conclusions of this sort?
43. Do we always, in searching after truth, follow those steps? Why not?
44. What renders it easy and certain?
45. Is this art of any use in common life as well as in the sciences?
46. State some of its uses.
47. What is required to make a good reasoner?
48. How many sorts of syllogisms are there? What called, and how distinguished?

49. What constitutes the moods of syllogisms?
50. Give some samples of simple conditional syllogisms.
51. Of disjunctive syllogisms.
52. What is an imperfect or mutilated syllogism? What called?
53. Give an example of reasoning called sorites.
54. What is inductive reasoning?
55. What a dilemma?
56. What do you understand by demonstration?
57. Give an example of a concatenation of syllogisms.
58. Is there certainty in this mode of reasoning?
59. State the distinction between a direct and indirect demonstration.
60. Do you discover any practical use in this art?
61. State the difference between the analytic and synthetic method of reasoning.
62. What is the inventive method of reasoning.
63. What qualifications are necessary for this method of reasoning?
64. What advantages arise from this method?
65. Can you prove the existence and perfection of God by any of the preceding methods of reasoning?
66. May divine revelation be authenticated by inductive reasoning? If so, make the experiment.
67. Why may this art of reasoning be denominated a science?
68. Is it of any use in explaining and defending the Holy Scriptures?
69. Who first taught logic?

70.

71.

72.

73.

74.

75.

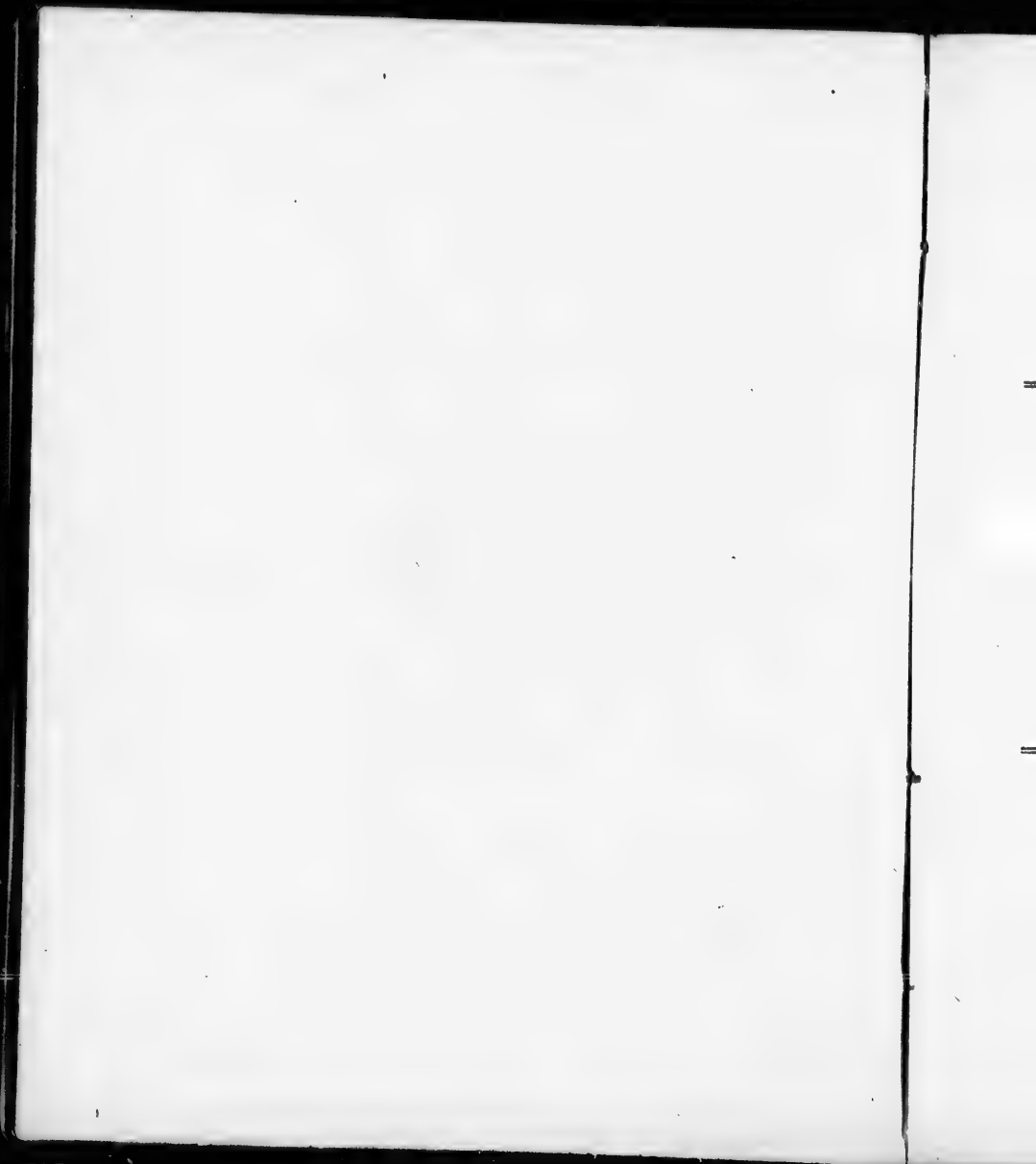
76.

77.

78.

79.

70. Name the principal Logicians from his day to the present.
71. Has the science been improved? If so, in what respect?
72. What is meant by the learning of the schoolmen?
73. Who was the founder of the scholastic system?
74. How long was it in vogue?
75. Did it contribute to advance true knowledge?
76. What has contributed most to dissipate the mists of ignorance from the human mind?
77. Do you discover any samples of a regular method of reasoning in the Holy Scriptures?
78. Do you think it profitable to introduce it into sermons?
79. Which method ought chiefly to be adopted in preaching—the dogmatical, controversial, or metaphysical?



---

FOURTH YEAR.

---

Natural and Moral Philosophy,

AND

Rhetoric.

---



# B O O K S.

---

## I. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

WESLEY's Natural Philosophy, revised  
American edition.

PALEY's Natural Theology.

## II. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

REID's Essays on the Intellectual and  
Active Powers.

BROWN's Lectures on the Philosophy of  
the Human Mind.\*

LOCKE on the Human Understanding.

PALEY's Moral Philosophy.

## III. RHETORIC.

BLAIR's Lectures.

CAMPBELL's Philosophy of Rhetoric.†

KAMES's Elements of Criticism.

\* Brown's work is later than, and corrective of some parts of, Reid's; but the questions are mostly founded on Reid's. Both should be read.

† Campbell is preferred by good judges to Blair, but the examination is mostly founded on Blair.

---

## QUESTIONS.

---

### I. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What do you understand by Philosophy?
2. Of what does Natural Philosophy treat?
3. How is it distinguished from Moral Philosophy?
4. Who among the ancients were most famous in this science?
5. Describe the several sects, and the opinions of each.
6. By whom was it revived in modern times?
7. On what principles does it rest for its truth?
8. What is the most certain method of philosophizing?
9. What were the most prevailing opinions among the ancients concerning the origin of the world?
10. Who contributed most effectually to correct their errors?
11. What arguments could be adduced against the eternity of the world apart from the Scriptures?
12. Have the discoveries of modern philosophy tended to throw light on any portions of the Scriptures? If so, what portions?

13. Give a short analysis of the human body.
14. Describe the mode of digestion in the human frame.
15. What are the capillary vessels?
16. What is the difference between veins and arteries?
17. Describe the circulating system.
18. Who discovered the circulation of the blood, and when?
19. What is meant by the nervous system?
20. Describe the respiratory system.
21. What is meant by the absorbent system?
22. What are the properties of matter?
23. Is it capable of thought or self-motion?
24. What inference do you draw from these facts?
25. Do any bodies exist naturally in a simple state?
26. How many elementary principles are there in nature? What called?
27. How are they ascertained?
28. By what laws are compound bodies held together?
29. What do you understand by the natural state of the body?
30. What by preternatural?
31. What are the senses of the body? Their use?
32. What mode of living best promotes the health of the body?
33. Give the distinction between the structure of the human body and that of beasts.
34. In what particulars do they agree?
35. What moral reflections arise from a contemplation of this subject?
36. Where are the planets situated?

37. What do you understand by space ?
38. By what law are the planets governed ?
39. Where is the centre of attraction and repulsion ?
40. What do you understand by the atmosphere ?
41. What are its uses ?
42. Its elementary principles ?
43. What element is that which pervades all nature ?
44. What its effects and particular uses ?
45. How brought into action ?
46. What are the causes of eclipses ?
47. What and how many are the primitive colours ?
48. How is the diversity of colours formed ?
49. Wherein do the moderns excel the ancients in this science ?
50. What are the uses of this science to a minister of the gospel ?
51. What did Pliny write ?
52. Of what does Botany treat ?
53. Into how many classes and orders did Linnæus divide Plants ?
54. Of what does Zoology treat ?
55. Ornithology ?
56. Mineralogy ?
57. Aerology ?
58. Meteorology ?
59. Ichthyology ?
60. Entomology ?
61. Chemistry ?
62. Name the great Naturalists of the last century.
63. What grounds are there for believing that Solomon was a naturalist ?
64. What branches of Natural History are spoken of, or referred to, in the Bible ?

65. How do you explain the standing still of the sun and moon?
66. What is Electricity?
67. What is Magnetism?
68. Explain the cause of Tides.
69. For what is Archimedes noted?
70. For what is Newton noted?
71. What plants approach nearest to the animal kingdom?
72. Into how many classes and orders does Cuvier arrange animals? To which is man referred?
73. What branches of natural history are best known, and which are Naturalists most unacquainted with?
74. Who discovered Vaccination, and when?
75. State Paley's argument for the personality of the Deity.
76. Give his proofs of the goodness of God.
77. State the uses of the study of this science.

## II. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What do you understand by Mental or Moral Philosophy ?
2. On what subjects does it treat ?
3. What impediments lie in the way of this study ?
4. What do you understand by the mind of man ?
5. What by its operations ?
6. What by faculties and powers ?
7. What by Perception ? 8. Conception ? 9. Imagination ? 10. Judgment ? 11. Volition ? 12. Action ? 13. Consciousness ? 14. Simple Apprehension ? 15. Idea ? 16. Impression ? 17. Sensation ? 18. Feeling ? 19. Memory ?
20. In argumentation, what principles are taken for granted ?
21. What is the difference between the datum of a historian and a metaphysician ?
22. What between the latter and a mathematician ?
23. What between these first principles and hypotheses ?
24. What is the principal rule to be taken for granted as the basis of all correct philosophy ?
25. Of what use are those principles to a minister of the gospel ?
26. What do you understand by analogy ?
27. Give some examples of analogical reasoning.\*

\* Butler's *Analogy of Religion* is a noted work framed of this kind of reasoning. It is worthy the careful perusal of every Theological Student.

28. What are the most suitable means of coming to a knowledge of the operations of our own minds?
29. What are the common divisions of the powers of the mind?
30. Describe the operations and use of each.
31. Whence arises man's responsibility?
32. Whence and how does the mind receive its ideas or impressions?
33. What do you mean by the senses of the body?
34. What hypotheses have been advanced respecting the nerves and brain?
35. Do we perceive objects as they are?
36. How do we detect and rectify the deception of the senses?
37. State some of the conflicting opinions of philosophers on these subjects.
38. Which do you consider the true theory?
39. Does the judgment correct the senses, or the senses each other, and the judgment?
40. What is the best method of guarding against deception?
41. What do you understand by common sense?
42. Are there any truths in which all men agree? If so, what are they?
43. What is the best method of improving our senses?
44. What do you observe in respect to memory?
45. How do we come to the knowledge of the magnitude and distance of objects?
46. What do you understand by identity?
47. Can we be certain of our own and of others'?
48. By what means?
49. What is simple apprehension?

50.

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

56.

57.

58.

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

64.

65.

66.

67.

68.

50. Do sensible or external objects make a real impression on the brain?
51. State the difference between general and particular words.
52. What do you understand by abstraction?
53. State the difference between general and analytical conception of objects.
54. What tends most to increase our knowledge of language, and the right use of words?
55. What is the difference between judgment and simple apprehension?
56. What is the judgment employed about in its operations?
57. What have been the different opinions of philosophers on this subject?
58. What do you understand by first principles?
59. What is requisite to perceive them?
60. Why is it that the science of Mathematics is more certain than that of natural and moral philosophy?
61. What is the difference between mathematical and moral truth?
62. State the difference between necessary and contingent first principles.
63. What have been the different sentiments of philosophers on these subjects?
64. What are the causes of these conflicting sentiments?
65. What is the best method of guarding against error?
66. What is moral taste?
67. What are its objects?
68. What constitutes moral beauty?



69. What are your ideas of power ?
70. State the difference between active and passive power.
71. Are understanding and will essential to constitute active power ?
72. What is the will ?
73. The understanding ?
74. What influence do motives have on the mind ?
75. State the difference between voluntary and passive, and indifferent operations of the mind.
76. What is the difference between instinct and habit ?
77. What are the appetites or passions of the human soul ?
78. How are they moved to action ?
79. Define the following passions :—admiration, love and hatred, hope and fear, joy and sorrow, anger, envy, scorn, horror, desire.\*
80. What is it that distinguishes man from a brute ?
81. What are his rational powers ?
82. Are these necessary or contingent ?
83. What is the principal object of man's pursuit ?
84. What is the tendency of this ?
85. Do you discover any defects in it ? What are they ?
86. How do men come to a knowledge of the distinction between moral good and evil ?
87. Are all men conscious of moral obligation ?
88. From whence does this arise ?
89. Do you naturally approve of that which is good and condemn that which is evil ?

\* *Watts's Doctrine of the Passions* is a useful little work.

90. What do you understand by conscience?
91. How may this faculty be improved?
92. What is the difference between conscience and judgment?
93. What is human liberty?
94. What is the difference between cause and effect?
95. What is necessary to produce an effect?
96. How do you reconcile liberty with government?
97. Is moral government compatible with necessity?
98. Why not?
99. How do you reconcile the contingency of events with the prescience of Deity?
100. How with the certainty of events?
101. How do you reconcile the permission of evil with the goodness of the Deity?
102. What are the first principles in morals?
103. Wherein does Reid differ from Locke?
104. From Hume?
105. What are Locke's arguments against innate principles?
106. What are his divisions of the Sciences?
107. What are his two sources of the ideas?
108. What does Reid say on this point?
109. What is Paley's answer to the question, Why am I obliged to keep my word?
110. In what instances are promises not binding?
111. What is the proper definition of right?
112. What is the division of rights?
113. In what is the right to property founded?
114. What is an oath?
115. Is anger ever lawful?
116. What are his three classes of duties?
117. What are the uses of this study to a Minister?

## III. RHETORIC.

1. Why are writing and discourse entitled to the highest attention ?
2. What marks the progress of society towards its most improved state ?
3. What is Rhetoric, and what does it add to a valuable composition ?
4. Which contributes most to form an orator, nature or art ?
5. Why are eloquence and correct composition important to all who address the public ?
6. How does the study of rhetoric improve our intellectual powers ?
7. By what means can we discern and relish the beauties of composition ?
8. Why are virtuous affections necessary to a sublime eloquence ?
9. To what standard do we appeal in judging the merits of composition ?
10. What is taste, and by what means may it be improved ?
11. Have reason and good sense any influence on the decisions of taste ?
12. What are delicacy and correctness of taste ?
13. What is true criticism, and what its object ?
14. Upon what are the rules of criticism founded ?
15. What is genius, and how does it differ from taste ?
16. What is said of a universal genius ?
17. What is meant by the pleasures of taste ?
18. Describe the emotion of grandeur or sublimity.

19. What external objects excite this emotion?
20. What is the moral or sentimental sublime?  
Give some examples.
21. What do you understand by the sublime in writing?
22. What five sources of this sublimity did Longinus point out?
23. How far was he correct in this, and wherein was he erroneous?
24. What writings afford the highest instances of the sublime?
25. Give some examples from them, and from ancient and modern poets.
26. How does an emotion of beauty differ from that of sublimity?
27. What objects are denominated beautiful?
28. Does motion add to the beauty of an object?
29. What constitutes the beauty of the human countenance?
30. What is moral beauty?
31. What effect is produced on the mind by novelty, melody, harmony, wit, humour, and ridicule?
32. What is style, and how does it differ from mere language?
33. What are the essential qualities of a good style?
34. What are purity, propriety, and precision, as applied to words and phrases?
35. To which of the essential qualities of style do they belong?
36. What is a sentence, and what are the properties most essential to a perfect sentence?
37. What are the clearness and precision, the unity, the strength, and the harmony of a sentence?

38. Give the rules to be observed in forming a sentence perfect in perspicuity.
39. What constitutes the ornament of language?
40. What are figures of speech? How have rhetoricians commonly divided them?
41. State the origin of figurative language.
42. In what respects do figures contribute to the beauty and grace of style?
43. On what relations do metonymy, metalipses, synecdoche, and metaphor, depend?
44. What is a metaphor, and by what rules should it be governed?
45. What is an allegory? Give an example from Scripture.
46. What is a fable or parable? What is an enigma?
47. What is a hyperbole? How does it differ from bombast? Give an example of each.
48. What is prosopopœia or personification? Give an example.
49. What is an apostrophe, and how does it differ from personification?
50. What is comparison or simile? By what rules should it be governed? Give an example.
51. What is antithesis? Give an example from Cicero.
52. What is the literal, and what the figurative use of interrogation?
53. What is the use of exclamations?
54. What is that figure of speech called vision? Give an example.
55. What is amplification? What is climax?
56. What directions are given for attaining a good style?

57. What do you understand by a diffuse, a concise, a feeble, a nervous, a dry, a plain, a neat, an elegant, a flowery, a simple, an affected, and a vehement style?
58. What advantages will result from a critical analysis of the style of good authors?
59. Have you carefully read such an analysis of Addison and Swift by Dr. Blair?
60. Give a concise definition of true eloquence.
61. What are the essential requisites to the art of persuasion?
62. Do conviction and persuasion always go together?
63. Into how many degrees is eloquence divided?
64. What do you observe of the eloquence of Greece and Rome?
65. What of the comparative merits of Demosthenes and Cicero?
66. What of the eloquence of the Fathers? What of modern eloquence?
67. What of the comparative merits of ancient and modern eloquence?
68. Into how many kinds did the ancients divide their orations? What is the scope of each?
69. What is the modern division? and wherein does it differ from the ancient?
70. Do the same rules concerning the conduct of a discourse belong to each kind?
71. What is peculiar to each of these kinds of oratory in their spirit or character?
72. What are the most august theatres for the eloquence of popular assemblies?
73. What do you observe of the eloquence of the bar?

74. Give some account of Cicero's oration in the defence of Avitus Clecentius.
75. What are the advantages and disadvantages of pulpit oratory?
76. Why are there few preachers that are very eminent?
77. Is there any valid objection against preachers being truly eloquent?
78. What is an essential requisite to preach well?
79. Why must a preacher be a good man to be successful?
80. What are the two important characteristics of pulpit eloquence?
81. What do you observe relative to the choice of subjects?
82. What general rules are to be observed in the composition of a sermon?
83. What do you observe of the practice of reading, and of preaching, sermons?
84. Have you read a critical examination of Bishop Atterbury's Sermon?
85. How many parts belong to a regular oration? And what are they?
86. By what rules should the introduction be governed?\*
87. What do you observe of the division of an oration or a sermon?
88. What are the rules of a correct division?

\* Williams's 'Christian Preacher' will be found a useful book, notwithstanding its particular bias. It contains seven discourses on Preaching by six good authors. One of the discourses is Claude's Essay on a Sermon.

92. What is the narration or explication of a discourse?
93. What do you say of the argumentative part?
94. What of the pathetic? What of the conclusion or peroration?
95. What do you observe with regard to the delivery of a discourse?
96. What of the pitch and management of the voice?
97. What of distinctness, slowness, and propriety of pronunciation?
98. What of emphasis, pause, cadence, and tone?
99. What are the means of improving in eloquence?
100. What men of genius and learning flourished in the four different periods which have been marked out as the happy ages?
101. What style is suited to historical narration?
102. What to philosophical writing? What to dialogue? What to epistolary writing? What to fictitious history?
103. What is the difference between prose and poetry?
104. What is versification? What is rhyme?
105. What is pastoral poetry? What is lyric poetry?
106. What didactic? What descriptive poetry?
107. What do you observe of the poetry of the Hebrews?
108. What is epic poetry?
109. What do you observe of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*?
110. What of Virgil's *Æneid*?
111. What of Lucan's *Pharsalia*? Tasso's *Jerusalem*? Camoens' *Lusiad*? Fenelon's *Telemachus*? Voltaire's *Henriade*? *Paradise Lost*?



109. What is dramatic poetry?
110. What is the difference between tragedy and comedy?
111. In what does Kames make the beauty of language to consist of?
112. What are the three unities?
113. What is the standard of taste?
114. What are the Fine Arts? How does the cultivation of them improve a people?
115. Name the Painters, Sculptors, Architects, which are the most renowned.
111. How can a Minister apply a knowledge of Rhetoric to the best advantage? Or, of what use is a knowledge of Rhetoric to a Minister of the Gospel?

A written Sermon or Essay is now required, as in the second year.

In addition to the fourth year's subjects, the Examiner is recommended to ask promiscuous questions on each of the subjects of the first three years.

---

Besides the particular Methodist works specified in the Course, the young Methodist Preacher is recommended to make himself familiar with the Methodist writers both of England and the United States.

Questions may have been inserted in the course of the revision and no directions given to where answers may be found. In such cases the Student is directed to some standard Encyclopedia, rather than to distinct works on the particular subjects.

en tragedy and

beauty of lan-

does the culti-

? Architects,

knowledge of

Or, of what

to a Minister

is now re-

s subjects,

ask pro-

e subjects

cified in the

mmended to

ters both of

ourse of the

swers may

ed to some

t works on